

STEDMAN'S Medical Dictionary

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in-trin-sic (in-trin'sik). 1. Belonging entirely to a part. 2. In anatomy, denoting those muscles whose origin and insertion are both within the structure under consideration, distinguished from the extrinsic muscles that have their origin outside of the structure under consideration; applied especially to the limbs but also to the ciliary muscle as distinguished from the recti and other orbital muscles which are outside the eyeball. SYN essential (6). [L. *intrinsecus*, on the inside]

△ **intro-**. Inwardly, into; opposite of extra-. Cf. intra-. [L. *intro*, into]

in-tro-duc-er (in-trō-doo's'er). An instrument, such as a catheter, needle, or endotracheal tube, for introduction of a flexible device. SYN intubator. [L. *intro-duco*, to lead into, introduce]

in-tro-flec-tion, **in-tro-flex-ion** (in-trō-flek'shūn). A bending inward. [intro- + L. *flecto*, pp. *flectus*, to bend]

in-tro-gas-tric (in-trō-gas'trik). Leading or passed into the stomach. [intro- + G. *gastēr*, belly, stomach]

in-tro-i-tus (in-trō'i-tūs). The entrance into a canal or hollow organ, as the vagina. [L. *entrance*, fr. *intro-eo*, to go into]

i. **canal's**, SYN i. of facial canal.

i. of **facial canal**, entrance to facial canal, through which the facial nerve passes, at end of internal acoustic meatus. SYN i. **canalis**.

vaginal i., SYN *vestibule of vagina*.

introject (in-trō-jekt). The dynamically endowed, enduring internal representation of an object.

in-tro-jec-tion (in-trō-jek'shūn). A psychological defense mechanism involving appropriation of an external happening and its assimilation by the personality, making it a part of the self. [intro- + L. *jacto*, to throw]

in-tro-mis-sion (in-trō-mish'ūn). The insertion or introduction of one part into another. [intro- + L. *mitto*, to send]

in-tro-mit-tent (in-trō-mit'ent). Conveying or sending into a body or cavity.

in-tron (in'tron). A portion of DNA that lies between two exons, is transcribed into RNA, but does not appear in that mRNA after maturation because the i. is removed and the exons spliced together, and so is not expressed (as protein) in protein synthesis. By customary usage, the term is extended to the corresponding regions in the primary transcript of mRNA prior to maturation. SYN intervening sequence. [inter- + -on]

in-tro-spec-tion (in-trō-spek'shūn). Looking inward; self-scrutinizing; contemplating one's own mental processes. [intro- + L. *specto*, to look at, inspect]

in-tro-spec-tive (in-trō-spek'tiv). Relating to introspection.

in-tro-sus-cep-tion (in-trō-sūs-sep'shūn). SYN intussusception.

in-tro-ver-sion (in-trō-ver'zhūn). 1. The turning of a structure into itself. SEE ALSO intussusception, invagination. 2. A trait of preoccupation with oneself, as practiced by an introvert. Cf. extraversion. [intro- + L. *verto*, pp. *versus*, to turn]

in-tro-vert. 1 (in-trō-vert). One who tends to be unusually shy, introspective, self-centered, and avoids becoming concerned with or involved in the affairs of others. Cf. extrovert. 2 (in-trō-vert'). To turn a structure into itself, to invert.

in-tu-bate (in-too-bāt). To insert a tube.

■ **in-tu-ba-tion** (in-too-bā'shūn). Insertion of a tubular device into a canal, hollow organ, or cavity; specifically, passage of an oro- or nasotracheal tube for anesthesia or for control of pulmonary ventilation. [L. *in*, in, + *tuba*, tube]

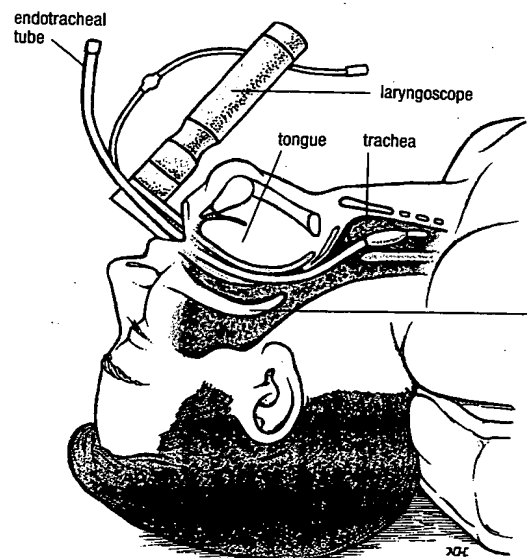
altercursive i., rarely used term for diversion of secretion intermittently to the exterior from its normal destination, e.g., of the bile from the intestine.

aqueductal i., insertion of a tube in the sylvian aqueduct to relieve atresia or narrowing of the aqueduct.

blind nasotracheal i., passage of tube through the nose into the trachea without using a laryngoscope.

endotracheal i., passage of a tube through the nose or mouth into the trachea for maintenance of the airway during anesthesia or for ventilatory support or for maintenance of an imperiled airway. SYN intratracheal i.

intratracheal i., SYN endotracheal i.



intubation

nasotracheal i., tracheal i. through the nose.

orotracheal i., tracheal i. through the mouth.

tracheal i., passage of a tube through the nose, mouth, tracheotomy into the trachea for maintenance of patency airway.

in-tu-ba-tor (in'too-bā-tōr). SYN introducer.

in-tu-mesce (in-too-mes'). To swell up; to enlarge. [L. *in*, to swell up, fr. *tumescere*, to swell]

in-tu-mes-cence (in-too-mes'ens). 1. SYN enlargement. process of enlarging or swelling; used to describe the enlargements.

tympanic i., SYN *tympanic enlargement*.

in-tu-mes-cent (in-too-mes'ent). Enlarging; becoming e or swollen.

in-tu-mes-cen-tia (in-too-mes-sen'shē-ā) [TA]. SYN enlargement. [Mod. L.]

i. **cervica'lis** [TA], SYN *cervical enlargement*.

i. **gangliofo'r'mis**, SYN *geniculate ganglion*.

i. **lumbosacra'lis** [TA], SYN *lumbosacral enlargement*.

i. **tympan'ica** [TA], SYN *tympanic enlargement*.

in-tus-sus-cep-tion (in'tūs-sū-sep'shūn). 1. The taking up of one part within another, especially the enfolding segment of the intestine within another. SEE ALSO introversion, invagination. 2. Often, specifically, the process of incorporation of new material in the growth of the cell wall. SYN intorsion. [L. *intus*, within, + *sus-cipio*, to take up, fr. *sub* + *capio*, take]

colic i., the ensheathing of one portion of the colon into another. **double i.**, a second i. that involves the bowel above the first i. is followed by contraction of the bowel wall around the solid mass so formed is enveloped by the proximal portion of the bowel and is thus the cause of the second i.

ileal i., i. in which one portion of the ileum is ensheathed another portion of the same division of the bowel.

ileocecal i., i. in which the lower segment of the ileum passes through the valve of the colon into the cecum.

ileocolic i., i. in which the lower portion of the ileum passes through the valve of the cecum into the ascending colon.

jejuno-gastric i., a rare complication following gastrojejunostomy in which the afferent or the efferent loop of bowel invaginates into the stomach.